

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 24 of 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 16th June 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 12th June, observes

Circulation,
540 copies.

Condemnation of the
National Congress agita-
tion.

that the promoters of the National Congress are labouring under the hallucination that Government will shortly sanction the proposals of the Congress and introduce the elective principle into the Indian Councils, while the Congress agitation is really leading towards opposite results. The Bombay Government has expressed its desire in the official gazette that nomination should again be substituted for election with reference to Municipal Boards, and that new members should be appointed by nomination in place of the present elected ones. When Government distrusts natives so much that it is inclined to withdraw the right of election even in connection with municipalities, nothing could be more absurd than to imagine that it will accede to the unreasonable requests of the Congress. It is simply impossible that the people in England should support the Congress, when even in this country the number of persons who sympathize with the movement is

very small. The Congress was not well advised in sending any delegates to England. They call themselves representatives of the native population, while thousands of petitions are being sent from this country contradicting their statements.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th June, observes that the *Pioneer* of the 4th idem meeting at Ajmere. stated that an Anti-Congress meeting, consisting of 5,000 Musalmáns, was held in the Imambara at Ajmere; that the meeting passed a resolution in support of Lord Cross' Bill; and that the resolution was forwarded to the Secretary to the Calcutta Muhammadan Central Association for translation into English. The Ajmere correspondent of the *Hindustán* stigmatizes the statements of the *Pioneer* as utterly false, and says that the entire attendance hardly amounted to 500 men, of whom a portion were Hindus. The meeting was a religious one, held in opposition to the Arya Samaj, and had nothing to do with the support of Lord Cross' Bill. The Maulvi in his address condemned the Arya Samaj, and called upon the Musalmáns to prosecute Pandit Lekh Rám for the publication of his book, vigorously anathematizing it the while, and exhorted them to raise subscriptions to meet the cost of the prosecution. Similarly, the *Civil and Military Gazette* represented the Id gatherings at Amritsar and Rawal Pindi as Muhammadan meetings in support of his Lordship's Bill.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th June, observes that for some years past the English Proposed introduction of grain elevators into India. grain-dealers have been complaining that the Indian wheat imported into England has not been so pure as the American and the Russian sorts, and that they have been declaring that if wheat was sent from India in a refined state, it would fetch a better price, and that the Indian grain trade would improve. No sensible native would like to see the whole

of the wheat of this country exported to foreign countries, but, of course, it is much to be desired that there should be an improvement in the quality of wheat, and that the surplus grain exported to England should sell at a good price there. The value of Indian wheat exports already amounts to eight crores of rupees a year. It would seem that Colonel Filgate, R.E., the Accountant-General of the Public Works Department, who is at present in England on furlough, and Mr. Smith, of Richie, Stewart and Co. at Bombay, have submitted a scheme to the Secretary of State for the establishment of grain elevators at the chief centres of wheat-growing districts near railway stations, and desire to start a joint stock company to give effect to the scheme. The *Hindustan* refers to the four concessions which the applicants have asked for, and observes that the concessions, if granted, will place the entire Indian grain trade in the hands of the proposed company, as no other company could possibly compete with it in the face of those concessions. The company, possessing a monopoly of the grain trade, will be able to transact business on its own terms; and it is to be hoped that the chambers of commerce in this country and in England will enter a strong protest against the proposals of Colonel Filgate and his friend. Colonel Filgate says that the company will buy wheat direct from the cultivators in this country and sell it to the consumers in England; so that there will be no necessity for the interposition and profits of middlemen. The trade and industries carried on by natives have already been almost entirely ruined by European competition; and efforts are now being made to remove from natives even the little trade which still remains in their hands and thus complete their ruin. The extension of railways has been effected in this country under the guarantee system, which has imposed additional burdens on the Indian tax payer; while the English merchants, who have chiefly benefited by the improvement in the means of communication, have not had to contribute a farthing towards the cost of the railways. In other words, the decline of native arts and industries has been brought about at the expense of the natives themselves.

The native artisans, who have been reduced to starvation owing to want of employment, would prefer death to their present state of misery. The Government of India has lately published a book under the title of Prices and Wages in India, showing the prices of grain and the rates of wages for the artisans which have prevailed at the principal cities in this country from 1861 to 1889. It appears from the book that the prices of grain have greatly risen during the period, at some places the same quality of grain which was formerly worth one rupee being now worth Rs. 3-8-0; while the rates of wages have fallen. Hence it is evident that the artisans have no employment, and that the country has consequently become poorer than before. However, Sir John Gorst occasionally declares in Parliament that India is making progress. But now his statement is contradicted by a book published by the Government itself. The decline of Indian trade and industries is due to the competition of European traders, the cruel indifference of Government to native artisans, and the ignorance and laziness of natives. Government must have learnt a lesson from the guarantee of interest given by it to railway companies, and will not, it is to be hoped, give a guarantee to the new Grain Elevators' Company. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that Colonel Filgate, who has long been connected with the Public Works Department, should ask for such a concession on behalf of the company. It would seem that high Government officials have been intriguing with English capitalists and inducing Government to encourage the guarantee system which is so injurious to this country. The use of grain elevators should be introduced into this country by all means, but the private capitalists should establish the elevators without asking for any concessions from Government. But if they fail of success at their own risk, then Government may step in and run the elevators on its own account. It can easily work them through its engineers, who are to be found at all the principal cities. It should, however, confine its operations merely to the purification of wheat, and not interfere with the grain trade in any way.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindu* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin has dis-schemes in the North-Western Provinces and played a keen interest in the improvement of the water-supply of cities since assuming charge of his present high station. His Honor desires that all the principal towns in these provinces should be provided with improved water-supplies during his tenure of office. Such a desire is very praiseworthy, but the way in which the measure is being carried out is calculated to create widespread dissatisfaction. The rich and the wealthy, who are ready to present long addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor, might praise His Honor for the measure, but the middle classes, who are dumb, disapprove of it altogether. Indeed, all thoughtful men view it with feelings of dread and alarm. The fact is, that it rests with His Honor to make his hobby either a blessing to the people or a cause of their ruin. The people in these provinces are very poor compared with those in Bengal and Bombay, and thousands of respectable families are daily reduced to destitution owing to the scarcity of grain. The unsatisfactory condition of the people cannot admit of any addition being made to their burdens. No doubt a pure and plentiful supply of water is a very desirable thing, but it cannot be considered worth having if its heavy cost threatens to ruin the people for whose benefit it is intended. The construction of waterworks at Benares and Allahabad has already commenced, and the Cawnpore Municipality has been asked to take a water-supply scheme for that city into consideration. Rája Shiva Prasad might say that the inhabitants of Benares are greatly pleased with the water-supply scheme and are grateful to Government for it; but if Sir Auckland Colvin paid a visit to the city at night, His Honor would hear the cries of the people groaning under the weight of municipal taxation. They already pay the octroi duty, and are now threatened with a house tax; and it has been proposed to levy a duty upon pilgrims. The municipality will borrow 40 lakhs of rupees at an interest of 5 per cent. The interest on the loan will amount to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakh a year, and the annual expenses of maintenance of the waterworks will be over

1½ lakh. The present municipal revenues being 1½ lakh a year, the municipality will have to raise them to 6 lakhs in order to be able to maintain the waterworks, pay the interest, and clear the loan in 40 years ! At present the average incidence of municipal taxation is about one rupee a year per head of population, but it will rise to Rs. 6 in future ! It is difficult to understand how the people will be able to bear so heavy a burden. They will, it may be assumed, be very thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin for the water supply—if they survive the forty years. But the question is, will any inhabitant be found at Benares after that period ? The increase in taxation at Allahabad consequent on the water-supply scheme is sure to press hard on the people, though Allahabad being the capital of these provinces, the inhabitants of that city are somewhat better off than those of other towns. After Benares and Allahabad, His Honor has turned his attention to Cawnpore. The cost of the waterworks there being estimated at 25 lakhs, the interest on the loan will be one lakh a year ; and the cost of the maintenance of the works cannot be less than an equal amount. The present income of the Municipal Board being 1½ lakh, how will the Board be able to raise it to 4 lakhs ? The introduction of the octroi duty would injure trade, and the license tax cannot possibly be enhanced. Hence all the sensible European and native members of the Board are opposed to the water-supply project. There is one member, named Altaf Husain, who has advised the chairman to sanction Rs. 25,000 to meet the preliminary expenses of the preparation of a sketch, &c. But where will the money come from ? Will he pay it ? Certainly not. He would cut his own throat and have those of his fellows cut in order to please the authorities. No such scheme which is calculated to ruin the town is likely to be sanctioned by the Board as long as there is agreement between the European and the native members in the matter. But Sir Auckland Colvin can dismiss the members and order a loan to be contracted on the responsibility of the citizens, if he pleases. After the failure of the artesian well at Lucknow, which has cost the municipality a lakh of rupees, there will be

hardly a member foolish enough to recommend the boring of another well at an equal expenditure, particularly as the president himself is opposed to any such proposal. There is good reason to think that if wider pipes were used and the boring were carried deep enough, another experiment would be successful. If Government be convinced of ultimate success, it should sink a well at its own expense. If the well were a success, the Board would be ready enough to bear its cost, being a certainty; but it cannot afford to risk money on doubtful experiments. Very probably Sir Auckland Colvin will sanction the boring of a well at Government expense. But His Honor may not make the concession, and may order Mr. Hughes to make a fresh survey and estimate. But his scheme would not cost less than 25 lakhs, and consequently the municipal income would have to be increased from two and a-half lakhs to six lakhs. Such an increase in municipal taxation is sure to end in the ruin of the people.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 13th June, observes that Failure of the artesian well at Lucknow.

Circulation,
219 copies.

the failure of the artesian well at Lucknow has necessarily caused great disappointment and grief to the inhabitants of that city, but urges that, as success is considered tolerably certain if wider pipes be used, the municipality should sanction Rs. 80,000 more to sink another well: the municipality can afford to pay its cost. If it could not, it might contribute one-half of the amount, and raise the other moiety by public subscription. There appears to be no reason why Government should be desired to assist the municipality, as has been suggested by a certain newspaper.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th June, regrets to say that even under Her Majesty's rule the strong are able to oppress the weak, as they were in Nadir Sháh's time. There is not much tyranny and oppression in large cities and towns, but the state of things is very unsatisfactory in the interior of dis-

The alleged exercise of tyranny and oppression by some European officers in the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation,
310 copies.

tricts. The wicked son of a tahsildár commits a rape on a sweepers' wife, but the sweeper dare not interfere for fear of ill-treatment. A landlord kills a sweeper who incurred his displeasure, and he is placed on his trial before a Magistrate; but he makes free use of his money and is acquitted. An English labourer possesses more privileges and greater freedom than even a native prince. The English labourers strike work and break the windows of houses with brickbats, but the police do not interfere with them, and the sympathetic prime minister considers schemes in Parliament for raising their wages and improving their condition. The natives have no sympathy for each other and have lost all love for truth. Police officials have been heard to confess in private that their reports in 90 per cent. of cases are false and fabricated. In that case how can courts of so-called justice possibly find out the truth and dispense pure justice? Government has been pleased to appoint Honorary Magistrates to provide cheap and speedy justice for the people, but the Honorary Magistrates make their relatives petition-writers, and these practice wholesale extortion. Sir William Plowden has proposed the establishment of village courts, but does he not know, although he served in India for 32 years in different capacities, how even petty landlords tyrannize over the people? The poor peasants have to supply commodities free of charge, are pressed into unpaid service, &c. The bestowal of any judicial powers on such landowners would greatly aggravate the evil. In the Meerut Division, ministerial officials are at present being unnecessarily transferred from one district to another, and they are even being forced to resign their posts in order that the officers might be able to provide for their minions. To say nothing of the young ill-tempered European officers, who may be rightly called human wolves, there are some high European officers of conservative habits, who are always ready to cut the throats of natives with serrated knives. They are more fitted to be autocrats in Russia than rulers in this country. Government is not ignorant of their character: but, on the contrary, has, as it were, granted them a license to exercise tyranny and oppression, and places them in

charge of districts or divisions which incur its displeasure. The Congress delegates in England would do well to draw attention to the proceedings of such officers. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a very shrewd and experienced politician, will find out what the *Tuti-i-Hind* means, and give the subject his best attention.

A correspondent of the same paper condemns the Indian Condemnation of the Factories Act as injurious to the Indian Factories Act. new cotton industry of this country, and considers the professed sympathy of the Lancashire mill-owners with the native workmen as all moonshine, and their pretended sympathetic agitation as really intensely selfish.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th June, gives the substance of the comments made by *Assault on Pandit Hir-day Narayan, Cawnpore.* the *Hindustáni* of the 8th idem on the assault committed on Pandit Hirday Narayan, and observes that Pandit Prithi Nath, *vakíl*, has received an anonymous letter in which he is threatened with death, unless he apologizes to the District Magistrate. The correspondent of the *Hindustán* has been threatened with criminal prosecution on a false charge. The *Hindustán* is afraid that the success of such a prosecution, being very doubtful, he may be assaulted like Pandit Hirday Narayan. The City Inspector of Police, who has made himself obnoxious and a terror to the people, should be transferred, and a thorough inquiry should be made into the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Cawnpore. Great consternation prevails among the educated and respectable classes of the community. Sir Auckland Colvin should not allow the present dangerous state of affairs to continue any longer. Pandit Prithi Nath has at heavy personal expense telegraphed the matter to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and His Excellency the Viceroy, and also to some newspapers.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 11th June, referring to the Amritsar police case, observes that Mr. Warburton has

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
275 copies.

been let off by the Panjab Government with only a reprimand. The public does not consider the punishment adequate, and the reputation of Government for even-handed justice is likely to suffer. The fact is, that Anglo-Indians are sons-in-law of Government; and, therefore, it cannot be expected to rebuke and censure them. If it treated them like natives, they would at once resign its service and it would be exposed to great difficulties.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A complaint against an Honorary Magistrate at Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, complains that a rumour is afloat at Agra to the effect that an Honorary Magistrate has long been very anxious to get possession of some land situated near his house, somehow or other. However, as the late owners of the land were men of some influence and position, he made no serious attempt to wrest from them the land. But they died some time ago, leaving a young thin boy as inheritor, and since then the Honorary Magistrate has been up and doing. Much undue pressure was brought to bear on the boy to transfer the land, but he did not agree, and therefore the Honorary Magistrate has lately had a false charge instituted against him and has been harassing him as much as he possibly could. The boy has been clearly given to understand that the harassment will not cease until he has executed a deed of sale in favour of the Honorary Magistrate's minion. The District Magistrate should inquire into the matter and find out how far the rumour is true. The appointment of such men as honorary magistrates is a great injustice to the people. It is necessary that the District Magistrates and other higher authorities should secretly watch the conduct of the subordinate magistrates.

Circulation,
125 copies.

Scarcity of grain.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th May, refers to the low prices which prevailed in this country under the old Hindu and Muhammadan rule; complains of the abnormal rise which has taken place since 1860, and of the alleged consequent distress among the people; and asks Government to take steps with a view to remedying the evil.

The Najmu-l-Hind (Moradabad), of the 31st May, re-

Circulation,
225 copies.

Case of a European soldier who assaulted a native cook at Moradabad. received on the 15th June, complains that at Moradabad cantonment a European soldier assaulted a native

cook, causing grievous hurt, but is glad to notice that the assailant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 by the Joint Magistrate.

The Mufid-i-Am (Agra), of the 10th June, observes

Circulation,
200 copies.

Need for the encouragement of technical education.

that the natives should be ashamed that this country is now dependent on England for the supply of even the most trifling commodities such as needless, lucifer matches, &c.; asks the educated natives to learn industrial arts, and advises the native capitalists to establish cotton mills. The congressionists, who spend large sums of money in holding a congress every year and in maintaining the political agitation, might turn the money to better account by devoting it to the encouragement of technical education.

The Amíru-l-Akhbár (Meerut), of the 8th June, complains

Circulation
200 copies.

The same.

that this country has been reduced to a state of abject poverty on account of the decline of native arts and industries, and urges upon Government the importance of establishing industrial schools.

The Najmu-l-Hind (Moradabad), of the 15th May, receiv-

Circulation
225 copies.

Relief measures in Garhwál. ed on the 15th June, praises His

Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the relief measures adopted in Garhwál, and observes that a large quantity of grain is being despatched from Moradabad to that district.

The Hamdard (Fyzabad), of the 8th June, with refer-

Death of one Jáfar Khán at Fyzabad. ence to the death of one Jáfar Khán .

at Fyzabad, under suspicious circumstances, thinks that the District Magistrate should himself inquire into the case, and considers the story of suicide a false one.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
380 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimros* (Bijnor), of the 7th June, complains that the Principal of the Bareilly College.

Principal of the Bareilly College, though a very able and learned man, is fickle-minded and is constantly chopping and changing his orders: moreover, he reposes undue confidence in the boys of the college classes, and readily punishes schoolboys on complaints made against them by the former. If a boarder is found to have misbehaved himself in the city and the Superintendent of the boarding house reports him, the Principal does not punish him if any college boy interferes on his behalf. The result is that the Superintendent is unable to enforce discipline, and that boys often absent themselves from the boarding house in the morning.

Circulation,
310 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th June, complains that the affairs of the private school, which

The alleged mismanagement of a private Muhammadan religious school at Meerut. is maintained from the income of the Shia religious endowment, called the Mansabia, at Meerut, are in a very unsatisfactory state, and that the boys bear an immoral character. Four or five months ago a lad belonging to a respectable family at Sonipat joined the school for education. One day some wicked boys took him to Karbala outside the city, and there forcibly polluted him by carnal intercourse. On return, he made a complaint to the teachers, but they took no notice of the matter. The writer asks the trustee of the fund to look after the affairs of the school, and to give power to the head teacher to maintain discipline in the school and to expel all boys manifesting lecherous tendencies.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 6th June, regrets Railway accident on the East Indian line between Etawah and Jaswantnagar. to state that an unfortunate accident occurred on the East Indian line between Etawah and Jaswantnagar on the 4th idem. A train carrying labourers left Jaswant-

nagar but stopped on the way. It was followed by a goods train which overtook and ran into it. Two or three labourers were killed and seven severely wounded. Why was not the coolie train at once put in motion as soon as the goods train was perceived at a distance? Such accidents frequently occur through the carelessness of the company's servants, and what is worse is, that no damages are paid to the heirs of the killed. The case is pending before the Magistrate.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 11th June,

Circulation,
300 copies.

Weights used by fire-wood sellers at Lucknow. complains that the firewood sellers at Lucknow use stone weights, which are more likely than not to be short, and urges that they should be compelled to use full and true iron weights.

The *Bhirat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 9th June, expresses

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

Death of Pandit Bapu-deva Shastri, C.I.E., Benares.

deep regret at the death of Mahá-mahopádhyáya Pandit Bapudeva Shastri, C.I.E., of Benares, at the age of 71; praises him for his profound knowledge of astronomy, and observes that he served Government for 48 years.

A correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the

Circulation,
310 copies.

The vilification of a man by the *Tuti-i-Hind* of Meerut.

8th June, abuses and vilifies a man in Gwalior with whom he appears to have some dispute.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hárdá), of the 11th June, refers to a

Circulation,
350 copies.

A Hindu widow marriage at Nagpur.

Hindu widow marriage which has lately taken place at Nagpur, and expresses great satisfaction at the uncommon incident.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXAMPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Tajammul Hussain ... Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	June 7th	June 16th	240 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Adam</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... "	... 10th	... 14th	63 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Momin</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Bi-monthly	... Zawar Hussain	... 4th	... 10th & 10th,	200
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-English	... Bi-weekly	... Alimul-lah	... 7th & 10th,	... 10th & 13th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Sadā Nand	... 9th	... 11th	94 copies.
6	<i>Amrit-i-Akhbar</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... "	... Amir Ali	... 1st & 8th	... 12th & 15th,	200 "
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... "	... Kishun Lal	... 7th & 14th,	... 10th & 16th,	159 "
8	<i>Ārya Patra</i>	... Bareilly	... Hindi-Urdu	... Monthly	... Rāj Bahādur	... For May	... 14th	600 "
9	<i>Azād</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Ahmad Ali	... June 13th	... 9th	219 "
10	<i>Bharat Jīwan</i>	... Benares	... Hindi	... "	... Rām Krishn Varmā	... 9th	... 12th	1,500 "
11	<i>Bharat Sudashā Pravartak.</i>	... Farukhabad	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Nārāyan Dās	... For May	... 11th	475 "
12	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Kishan Sarup	... June 8th	... 22	150 "
13	<i>Dababah-i-Qutab</i>	... Bareilly	... Urdu	... "	... Thākur Prasad	... 7th	... 12th	250 "
14	<i>Dababah-i-Sikandarī</i>	... Rāmpur	... Urdu	... "	... Muhammad Hussain,	... 9th	... 11th	450 "
15	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Tri-monthly	... Aminul-dīn	... 10th	... 12th	70 "
16	<i>Fīnah</i>	... Gorakhpur	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Nizām Ahmad	... 8th	... 11th	550 "
17	<i>Godharm Prakash</i>	... Farukhabad	... Hindi	... Monthly	... Mohan Lal	... For June	... 12th	640 "
18	<i>Hamard</i>	... Fyzabad	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Samsam Ali	... June 8th	... 14th	...

19	<i>Hindustán</i>	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	11th, 14th, 15th, & 16th.
20	<i>Hindustán</i>	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varimá,	8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 15th.
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahavír Prasad	9th
22	<i>Jalwá-i-Ezadí</i>	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalí	100
23	<i>Kárnámañ</i>	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqíb,	125
24	<i>Káshí Patriká</i>	Urdu	Weekly	Lakshmi Shankar	125
				Misra, M.A.	250
					475 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
25	<i>Káyasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Rudra Prasad	1,200 copies.
26	<i>Káyasth Patrika</i>	"	Monthly	Devi Prasad	12th
27	<i>Káyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	Weekly	Thákur Prasad	13th
28	<i>Káyasth Shubh Chintak</i>	"	Hindi	Thákur Prasad	12th
29	<i>Kíchri Samáchár</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-English	9th	350
30	<i>Khursáid-i-Asfáq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	Mádho Prasad	13th
31	<i>Mashír-i-Qáisar</i>	Lucknow	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	16th
32	<i>Matlá-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	15th
33	<i>Mihr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	11th
34	<i>Mujtíd-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	7th	18th
35	<i>Nayyar-i-Asam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	10th
36	<i>Najmu-l-Akhbár</i>	Etawah	"	Kárimul-láh	11th
37	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	Ajmed Khán	12th
38	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	Búhu-l-láh Khán	10th & 31st,
39	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	Avtár Krishn	15th
40	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	16th
				Jamná Dás Biswás,	10th
				Sheo Náráyan Lal	11th
					12th
41	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	Muhammad Ali	8th.
42	<i>Nazm Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	"	Dwárká Prasad	June 8th
43	<i>Nizámu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	Bi-monthly	Fahímu-l-dín	9th
44	<i>Núru-l-Anwád</i>	Cawnpore	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamíd	10th
45	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	Harda	"	Wásudeva Bháskar	7th
					11th
					14th
			English.		350

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
46	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	... Sheo Prasad	... June 10th to 16th.	1890.	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.) 450 copies.
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